Democratic Union State Ticket

Election Tuesday, October 14. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. O! Decatur County. MICHAEL C. KERR,

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. HENRY W. HARRINGTON. WILLIAM S HOLMAN. EDMUND JOHNSON. 6th ALEXANDER B CONDUITT 7th DANIEL W. VOORHEES. JOHN PETTIT. 9th DAVID TURPIE. 10th JOSEPH K. EDGERTON. JAMES F. McDOWELL. 11th

Supreme Court Reporter.

We notice that several Democratic papers in the State have not the name of the Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in their list of candidates for State officers. MICHAEL C. KERR of Floyd county, is the Democratic candidate for Reporter. The omission to place his name on the ticket in several counties might defeat his election and we therefore again direct attention to the matter.

The Cincinnati Commercial an Original Secession dvocate.

The Cincinnati Commercial daily misrepresents the position of the Democratic party in reference to the rebellion. Since the fall of Sumter every Democratic convention which has been held in the Northern States has taken ground in favor of maintaining the Union inviolate. The Democratic party has always been an Union party, and for years they were derided by their political opponents as the "Union-savers." And the Democracy have not only been in favor of preserving the Union, but they equally desired to maintain the Constitution in letter and spirit-in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, as "a bond, the only bond of the Union of these States; as all that gives us National character."

The Comm-reial, in March, 1861, expressed itself in most decided terms against a war for the subjugation of the seceders and in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Read what it then said upon the subject after seven

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ORGAN IN FAVOR OF RECOG NIZING THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, March, 1861.] War for the subjugation of the Seceders would

be unwise and deplorable. If there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the

benefit of one or both, be separated. The sun will shine as brightly and the rivers run as clear-the cotton fields will be as white and the wheet fields as go.den-when we ac-

knowledge the Southern Confederacy. We are not in favor of blockading of the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in the possession of the Seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it.

In its issue of yesterday, the 7th ipst., carrying out the idea it expressed in March, 1861, it says the following is the programme of those whose sentiments it represents:

They take the positions: 1st. That the rebellious States can not be con-

24. That the Vankees are responsible for the

3d. That the Unity of the Mississippi Valley is

essential to the weltare of all the people living in From these points they distinctly draw the

inference that the people of the Northwest should cut loose from the Eistern States, stop the war, and cast their lots with the Mississippi slave

Those who vote, therefore, with the party and for the candidates it nominates, to use the language of the Commercial, with it and them, "would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

As further evidence that it favors such a policy, it indorses most cordially the nomination of one LYMAN TREMAINE as a candidate for Lieu tenant Governor in the State of New York, who, in February, 1861, after six States had already secoded, and the American Union was "tottering from its foundation to its summit," said, in a public speech, which was reported at the time, as

I wish to say that, traitorous though it may be, I stand here to oppose the policy of war with the South, now, hereafter and forever,

I think I am speaking for the unterrified brave, conservative citizens of this State, when I say we have not only no responsibility in this war, but we give notice now that that war will be waged in spite of our opposition and against our endeavors. * * * * * It is enough that now I am prepared to take the responsibility of saying I am resolved to resist it here and to resist it everywhere. "And if that be treason, make the most of it."

Who can doubt, after such indubitable evidence, again using its own language, but that the Commercial is "now engaged" in furthering the views entertained by the cotton aristocracy when they commenced the work of revolution?

The Command of our Troops An important correspondence has been published between General HALLECK and Governor GAMBLE on a question raised by the latter in reference to the power of the General Government to appoint officers to the command of State troops. Governor GAMBLE seems to regard the pulitia exclusively as State troops, and therefore claims the power of appointment. Gen. HALLECK. in a reply that is distinguished for its true logic and clearness of statement, shows that after the State troops have been mustered into the U.S. service, the power of appointment or of command rests with officers appointed by the President. He fortifies his opinion by citations from the Constitution and laws of Congress and shows the practical difficulties that would arise in case a contrary course was adopted. He says:

Suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one State can not command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States. and at the same time to put such restrictions upon

that use as to render it impossible. Gen. HALLECK's conclusion, that any militia regiment mustered into the service of the United

per rank in the service of the United States, is in ticular attention of our readers, as in that report accordance both with law and necessity. A con- they will find a summary of the pithy and forcible trary position would induce confusion and disaster, and this difficulty, which has proved a serious means of war or of emancipation. one in all federations, has been wisely overcome It remains to be seen whether the President or in ours. In ancient Greece this question was a or his advisers have been the more sagacious in fruitful subject of discord, and was probably the the latter without excuse or occasion for fault chief cause of its downfall. On one occasion of finding, if the "loval blacks" do not now fly to a combined expedition, the Generals of the re- our standards "like doves to the windows."

spective States assumed the chief command in turns, for a period of only one day, when he re- hands of his rejoicing and delighted friends, is linquished it to the next in order. But this sys- that the ranks of the army shall be instantly tem was productive of so many disasters that the filled to overflowing with eager and valiant re-Generals were obliged to rescind it by foregoing fire at his "magazine." On this point the Presitheir daily right of command in favor of one, and dent has not been left to trust to hap hazard victory was the result.

HALLECK, is working good in breaking down the ernor wrote as follows: distinctions between the two branches of service, and infusing an ambition among the men for promotion, which is not held at such great distance from them as heretofore.

How it was Done.

days deliberating upon the President's motive for its sudden appearance after his assurance, as late as Friday, the 19th, that no such purpose was voung men are all pre occupied with other views. then contemplated by him. One writer (Rep.) Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I has said that it was to anticipate JEFF. DAVIS in his contemplated emancipation proclamation, and another, that it was to avoid the recognition of them. They go into camp while forming into Southern independence by European nations, regiments, and are drilled and practised with arms The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial solves the great mystery by telling us men feel that they were not soldiers but a mob. that the act itself was an inspiration! We Again, if our people feel that they are going

he was evidently inspired to issue the long talked as well as civil zed men; will deceive them by of document, surprising many who had waited fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses as for it until they had almost ceased to hope. And it is believed here that the first intimation that at | will use their negro slaves against them, both as least a majority of the Cabinet had of this im laborers and as fighting men, while they thempo tant measure was at its presentation to them | selves must never fire at the enemy's magazine. to be issued that day. The propriety of issuing such a document was not made a subject of discussion, nor were the opinions of those present on the policy of such a step asked. A few points were talked over, an argument in favor of the document was read, un fait accompli. At any rate such is the version in circulation here and generally credited.

Archbishop Hughes and the Proclamation

Archbishop Hughes takes prompt ground against the proclamation. So do all the news oper organs of his church. The Metropolutan chusetts, it has seemed a "heavy draft on their Record speaks for the Archbishop in a long arti- patriotism," it is to be understood that the effect cle, saying among other things:

In another part of this week's Record will be found what we think our readers will regard as a startling and extraordinary pronunciamento from the President of the United States. We say that credit to the willingness of New England's sons it is both startling and extraordinary, and a perusal of the document itself will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of our opinion in regard to its character. * * * *

Do we understand what a servile war means? Can we picture to ourselves, without shuddering at the dread spectacle, the scenes of savage riot and debauchery, of carnage and rapine-scenes of which the horrors of the battlefield can furnish no adequate conception. The conflict of man with man is a struggle between equals, but a war in which women and children and old age become the victims, is savage and barbarous to the last last degree. Surely the President of the United States does not desire to precipitate such a fearful calamity upon the country; surely he does not mean to revive within the limits of the United States all the horrors of a negro insurrection. It may never more expect to see the Union as it has been; then more than one third of the land will be converted into a desert and the world will stand ageast at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of liberty.

From the National Intelligencer. Preliminary Tests of the "New Pol-

We have already sufficiently indicated our op nion of the "new policy" which President Lincoln threatens to enforce with the army and navy of the United States after the first of Jan uary next, in case, at that date, any States or parts of States shall fail to be repre-ented in Congress. At the same time we have placed on record our augury of the consequences likely to flow from this proposed attempt to make emancipation part and parcel of our plan of military op-

erations for the restoration of the Union. As the policy which the President proposes to enforce in this matter is appointed to take effect only after the first of January next, we are not yet called to consider it in any other than its the oretical aspects, or its contingent results, so far as these are already described by different classes Military Governor of the District of Columbia. of observers. To these we may have occasion to

refer at some length on a future day. At present we desire to remind the friends and patrons of this "new policy" that the President in yielding to a "pressure" from which he long to look to them for a confirmation of all the promises that have been made and all predictions that have been attered in the hope of extorting rived from the oppression of human beings far from him this reluctant proclamation. The President says, (as well he may say,) in some remarks which will be found in another column, as addressed to assemblage of the people of this city. that he has issued this proclamation "under a very heavy and solemn sense of his responsibili-He says he is still, in his position, "environed with difficulties," and therefore he has a right to claim that the confidence he has placed in the advisers who have so vehemently urged this step shall not be shown to have been mis

We will at present designate only two things which he must expect to see speedily realized, as the condition of putting any trust in the policy which, after long "deliberation" he has finally

In the first place, the President, by introducing in his proclamation the promise of freedom to all slaves escaping into our army lines, has evidently determined to test at once the sagacity of the men who have confidently predicted that this simple declaration would put an end to the rebellion. He therefore makes this part of his edict immediate in its application, and so that during the next three mouths he will have a good opportunity of proving the value of proclamations and testing the wisdom of his accepted counsellors. What he has a right to expect may be read in the following prediction of the Chicago Tribune, made a few weeks ago, when it was clamoring

for just such a paper as it has now; "But hark! Massa Lincoln, the great supreme lawgiver in the Union, proclaims them free men and women. The law which has bound the chains on their limbs is itself broken, swept away or submerged by the higher or more authoratative edict of the President of the whole Union, who pronounces them emancipated by virtue of an act of the Nation's Legislature. The voice of the President would sound throught Secessia louder that the seven thunders. In the ears and hearts four millions of slaves it would carry with it the weight and authority of the voice of Jehovah speaking from the Mount to the children of Israel in the wilderness. In the mind of the negro, all State laws, local customs and masters' orders The Gubernatorial Convention at Alwould be null and void, and not binding upon his conscience or conduct. To hold him longer in

would speedily prove to be impracticable." If there be any wisdom, therefore, in the anti- Governors, without any warrant of national or slavery astrologers, and if there be any virtue in State laws, and without cause founded in anyproclamations. Mr. Lincoln expects in a few thing like exigent public necessity. The Govweeks to see such a stampede of "loval blacks" ernor could aid the Government by an unbesitadeserting their rebei masters as has not occurred ting compliance with military requirements, as for centuries in the history of popular migrations. extended at the beginning of the rebellion; but We have reason to know that his own taith is now they talk of "submitting to laws which may weak on this point, and therefore he will the have been or may be duly enacted, and to the more hope to find the judgment of his advisers lawful orders of the President." In accordance

approved by the event.

arguments with which Mr. Lincoln has exploded the whole theory of paper proclamations as a

their anticipations under this head. He has left

The second thing which the President has a right not only to expect, but to demand, at the cruits, asking to be led against the enemy and to promises. In an official letter, addressed to the About a year ago Governor Brown, of Geor- Secretary of War under date of last May 19th, the Governor of Massachusetts expressed a doubt gia, raised a point that the authority of the State whether on a sudden call he could succeed in was supreme in the rebel Confederacy, but JEFF raising three regiments to fight for the Union and Davis quickly reduced him to reason. He had the Constitution under the war policy that then sufficient discernment to see the fallacy of would let "the Massachusetts boys" "fire at the Brown's position, and snuffed him out remorse- enemy's magazine," and if the President would lessly. The comingling of the volunteer and recognize "black men as legally capable of loy regular officers, by appointing regular officers alty;" why, then, "the roads would swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England to volunteer troops and volunteer officers to would pour out to obey his call" to fight, "with regular troops, so lately introduced by General God and hum in nature on their side." The Gov

BOSTON, May 19, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sin:-I have this moment received a telegram

in these words, viz: "The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four infantry regiments, and have them ready to be for-The people have not only been a good deal warded here to be armed and equipped. Please amazed at the proclamation itself but for several answer immediately, and state the number you

L. Thomas, Adjutant General." A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make the

into the South to help fight rebels who will kill Between the 11th and 22d of the present month and destroy them by all means known to savage they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; on the afternoon of the 2d inst., as a State paper I think they will feel the draft heavy on their pariotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the road will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call. Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most

faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW. As under the original war policy Massachu setts has not yet filled her quota of the drafted militia men, and as there has been some resistance to the draft in Connecticut, (where, as in Massaof the President's proclamation in those quarters will be magical. "The roads will swarm" with volunteers. No draft will now be necessary in all New England. To doubt it would be to question the sagacity of Gov. Andrew and to do dis to fight "with God and human nature on their

For ourselves we shall watch the result with much interest, because on the success of the preliminary experiment which the President is try ing with proclamations will obviously depend the degree of his confidence in the advantages of the 'new policy" he has concluded to adopt.

The Coming State Elections-The Issue in New York.

The coming State elections, and particularly the election in the State of New York, are pregnant with such tremendous consequences that if the people could only understand them in all their length and breadth, there would be such a revo lution at the polls as would go far to arrest the this last dire extremity should happen, then we rapid progress of the republic to dissolution and anarchy. Upon the State of New York, more than upon any other in the Federal Union, depends the fate of the country for weal or for woe. Yet we fear that, owing to the amount of money that will be brought to bear, the operations of the army contractors and other corrupt influ ences, together with the fact that the people are not yet fully alive to the nature of the crisis through which they are passing, the candidate of the destructives will be elected, and the conservatives will awaken too late to a sense of the real condition of the country. The success of General Wadsworth in this State would be the success of the Puritan Roundheads, who presume to dictate morality, religion and legislation to the whole continent, and it would be the proongation of the war till the army and navy con tractors bled the North to death and destroyed

the South by the same process. If Wadsworth succeeds let us expect a reign of terror, such as he inaugurated at Washington. when he arrested even the officers of justice, in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the land, to the disturbance of the white population and the confusion of the poor negroes, who could not understand what was meant for them by the If Wadsworth succeeds every man who differs! with him in politics will be arrested, and a despotism will be established in this State such as has not existed in modern times in any nation sought to "relieve the country," has now a right | Wadsworth is an aristocrat of the first water, and pretending to free institutions. The truth is that rived from the oppression of human beings far superior to negroes. If Wadsworth is elected et the people of this State look out for a tyranny such as has not been experienced in any other country in modern times. If, unfortunately, he should be chosen Governor of this State, he would have all his political opponents arrested and consigned to dungeous, and their property seized and confiscated under the act of Congress. The issue made by his organs is that every man who votes against his election is a traitor, and consequently is liable to be stripped of all the worldly goods that he possesses, together with his iberty, if not his life.

If therefore, the candidate of the revolutionary radicals should be successful, we are approach ng a period like that of the Roman proscriptions in which Marius and Sylla, Casar and Pompey, n turn ostracised the whole people and confiscated their property. The success of the radicals is therefore the ruin of the country. It is bloodshed

and civil war without end. On the other hand, the success of the conservatives in this State would shorten the war, by restoring the Union through the operation of the Magna Charta of American liberty-the Constitution of the United States-the only shield in this hour of the nation's peril against the double danger of anarchy and despotism. The President desires to save the country by clinging to the Constitution as the anchor of hope during the next three months, after which the revolutionists expect a saturnalia of blood and crime which will make our posterity blush till the last syllable of recorded time. It is the part o: conservatives to strengthen his resolution to stand by him to the last, and to rescue him from the hands of the adicals in his Cabinet, and the hands of the base wretches outside, who, in this hour of the nation's weakness, are hovering over the spoils and plunder like greedy buzzards and vultures, utterly regardless of the fate of the Republic, which so recently was "the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world."- New

York Herald.

toona and its Effects.

Nothing has occurred since the beginning of slavery could only be done by brute force, which the war which goes so far to recognize the right of State secession as the meeting of Northern with this State view, they are now holding troops What his own opinion in the matter is was can- back under sundry pretences as to their disposal didly stated to a committee who a few days ago and control when passed over to the deneral waited upon him from Chicago soliciting a proc- Government, but really for the purpose of pro- New England they can very nearly supply the

and insurgent slaves, as recommended by the for circulation.

The result of the scheme of the Government and the Abolitionists will be to prolong the war a year or two more than it need be, at an expense to the people of at least another thousand million of dollars. There is no likelihood that the President will take the responsibility of authorizing the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers in the North more than the laws call for, in order that the Governors may have a standing army at their control, whose support at home, and not at the theater of war, will add a bundred millions of dollars to the public expenses. But it seems these Governors are anticipating authority by the President, and are keeping back great numbers of volunteers in camp at home when they are needed here. So hereafter there is to be a standing army at the North, to be supported by the people, who in turn perhaps are to be controlled by bayonets. If the volunteers will carry out the desires of these Governors, who, among already entered for this race are: Mr. Harper's Bay Mare other things, may dietate a suspension of elec- Memonia of Kentucky, and E. Eagle's Bay Mare Kansas, tions, or perchance act upon Old That. Stevens's of Kentucky. The mares entered for the running race idea, of treating elections as if they never had are just from Chicago, where they have been winning taken place .- N. H. Herald.

The Arrest of Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana, at Munfordville, Ky. The following are extracts from the official re-

port of the siege: Between five and six o'clock a flig of truce from the enemy was seen approaching. I sent Col. Wilder to receive it. It covered a note from Gen. Bragg, commanding the enemy's forces, asserting that we were surrounded by an overwhelming force, all hope of reinforcements cut off, and demanding a surrender to save the loss of human life which must result from carrying the works by storm. I promptly and peremptorily the following kinds: the delivery of my reply, and informed me that so far as he had been able to observe, the force against us was truly overwhelming, and especial of war of these officers. I desired also to gain Illinois, will receive prompt attention. time in hopes of relief from this place or from | oct8-d3m Bowling Green. I therefore sent a note to Gen. Bragg, asking a further suspension of hostilities ! to give me time for such con-ultation. He consented to such suspension tid 5 o'clock P. M. This was a point grined, as by that time it would be too late for further attack, except by assault, which I felt able to repel.

By this time I had got telegraphic communication with Louisvi le, and immediately telegraphed Taur-day, October 9th, precisely at two o'clock. Come Gen. Gilbert in substance that we had held the enemy, said to be Bragg's and Polk's whole army, at bay all day; that evidently fresh columns and we wish to be made acquainted with your smiling were being moved against us, and whether we that we represent all goods as they are in all of our Aucshould be able to continue to hold our position | tion Sales-if damaged the least you will be apprised of without assistance remained to be seen; that we the same by the Auctioneer. J. P. LOTHROP. should do the best we could. I received an For list of articles see small bills. Come one, answer ordering me to turn the command over to Col. Wilder. I replied that, under the circumstances, I regarded the order as unjust, but should

In the meantime the council had been convened. consisting of Cols. Owen, Wilder, King, Emer son and Murray, Capt. Conkle and myself. The stick Sewing Machine, by unanimous conclusion was that if they had the octs-d2t force claimed, viz: over 25,000 men, and sixty pieces of arrillery, besides cavalry, it would be a useless sacrifice of human life to resist, and especially as by their artillery they could in spite of us occupy the hights north of the river, which completely covered our works. But it was also unanimously re-olved that we should be permitted by some competent officer or officers to have actual observation of their strength. or that we should demonstrate it by actual trial

At the conclusion of the council I formally re- dersigned. linquished the command to Col. Wilder, who has reported the further proceedings.

I at once telegraphed Gen. Gilbert in substance that I had so relinquished the command, and that I should take my musket and go into the trenches; that as a senior, under the circumstances, I would not as an officer fight under

I was immediately ordered by him to report to Col. Wilder under arrest, which I did. It is but just that I should add that I did not object to serving under Col. Wilder. Between him and my-elf had existed, and yet exists the most friendly relations. We had in all things agreed, and no praise from me would add to his reputation as from subsequent eventf whether my telegram to Gen. Gilbert was such evidence of weakness as justified my removal from command, or whether it was simply evidence that I saw our peril and was not afraid to look it in the face To that authority I shall also appeal for the justness of my arrest. Of the coolness and determined bravery of the men I can not speak too highly Of officers, when all did their duty well, especial praise seems almost out of place; yet some of course had better opportunities than others to display tact, coolness and courage.

Important from General Lee's Army. The following is from the Richmond Dispatch of October 1st:

Our last advices from our army in Northern Virginia, and the reported movements of the enemy under McClellan are of an important char acter, and such as to create the belief that a great battle is impending, if it has not already oc

enemy, in heavy force, have crossed the Potomac | my large stock of Children's Hats, Caps and Turat Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, and that bans. I have something to pleass every taste. our own forces, under Gen. Lee, have taken up a oct6-dlw ng position, in which to await the approach of the enemy. The enemy are represented to be approaching by the turnpike road leading from Harper's Ferry to Smithfield, in Jefferson county, and from Shepherdstown by way of the Smithfield and Shepherdstown turnpike. Both of these are fine roads, and leading through the heart of Jefferson county. From Shepherdstown to Smith field the distance is twelve miles, and from Harper's Ferry to the same point is about fifteen

Another account represents that in addition to the forces of the enemy approaching from Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, a heavy column crossed at Williamsport, and were advancing by way of Martinsburg. This town is twelve miles from Williamsport, and about the same distance from Bunker Hill, a village noted in that section for its extensive flour mills. Bunker Hill is ten miles north of Winchester, and five miles west of Smithfield. The country between Bunker Hill and Smithfield is broken and hilly, and for several miles the main road runs through heavy pine and oak forests. Nearly, midway between these two points the road crosses Opequon creek, a stream which, in high stages of water, is scarcely tordable. Bunker Hill is on Mill creek, about two miles from its junction with the Opequon.

There is also a country road running from Leetown (between Shepherdstown and Smithfield) to Bunker Hill, which crosses the Openion about three miles below the latter point. This road intersects the turnpike from Martinsburg to Winchester, about a mile north of Bunker Hill. It is more than probable that the column of the enemy advancing from Shepherdstown will take this route. Bunker Hill, or Mill creek, as it appears upon the map, is the same point where Gen. Johnston offered battle to the enemy, under Patterson, in June, 1861, our forces remaining in line of battle nearly an entire day, expecting the advance of the enemy from Martinsburg. After our army retired, Patterson occupied the position for several days, passing his time away until the army of the Valley had formed a junction with Beauregard at Manassas, and participated in the

fight on the 21st of July. Proposed New Postal Currency.

Parties in New England propose a new style of postal currency. It is to inclose the Post Office, or postal currency, stamp in a circle of white metal, covered by a piece of mika, making a cir cular metalic case, with the stamp protected from the wear and tear of use. It has been approved by all who have seen it. It is stated that, at the present rate of issue of the postal currency, it will take eight years to bring out the fifty millions authorized by Congress. The inventors of this new style of currency propose to get up the stamps themselves at their own cost to be allow ed to issue this metallic currency. They think that by employing the button manufactories of States can be commanded by any officer of pro- lamation, and to whose report we invite the par- longing the war until after the 1st of January, so demand at such an advance as will be satisfactory

as to insure the liberation by proclamation of all to the bankers and the public. The styles exhibited to the Secretary of the Tressure to day have General John Cochrane states, says the Tribune attracted much attention. They are practical correspondence bence, that if the Northern Gov- and unique, and avoid all the difficulties hitherto ernors will send on troops to infuse new blood urged against that sort of currency. The advaninto the worn regiments of the Peninsula, Gen. tages of its use vastly outweigh all the disadvan-McClellan could sweep on to Richmond in six tages that can be urged. Although the reconweeks. Now, if Richmond is taken before Jan- struction or transferring of the plates may be ne nary, a winter campaign can be carried on in the cessary to some extent, yet by this course there South, which can not be if the war is confined to may be an infinite saving in space and paper, althe border until January, and operations in the lowing great numbers of the stamps to be thus South during the winter will be left to gunboats printed, thereby increasing the amounts required

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

RACES.

EXCHANGE PARK -THERE WILL be a maich race come off over the Exchange Track on Thursday, October 9, between Tippo Saib, the Pittsburgh Pacer, and Ohio Billy, a Trotter of Chicago-two mile heats and repeat-for two hundred and fifty dollars a side. John Clark names Bay Gelding, Tippo Saib. Pat Mulligan " " Ohio Billy,

There will also be a running race for a purse of \$200two miles and repeat-free to all horses. The horses every purse that was offered, and fast time and a good race may be expected in both instances.

COFFEE.

144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Put up in tin foil Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in

declined, but when Col. Wilder returned, after JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

ly in artillery, and being only a senior officer of Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our equal rank with several others in the works, some | Agents, Messrs, Place & Young, 183 Chambers street, of whom had had greater experience, I, at his corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. suggestion, deemed it my duty to call a council POLLARD & DOANE, 189 & 191 couth Water street, Chicago,

LADIES' AUCTION

TCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, NO. 17 office, in New & Talbott's Block, commencing on Ladies, this is our first opening sale in Indianapolis, faces, and particularly your quarters; and we assure you

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U S. A., I Ind anapolis, Ind., October 7, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS ice until Monday, the 13th of October, 1862, at o'clock, A. M., for 3,000 cords of good merchantable wood, to be delivered at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, at the rate of not less than thirty (30) cords per day. Payment made on completion of contract Any other information given on application to the un-

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DEALER IN HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, No. 15 Pennsylvania St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Hats and Caps, embracing every variety of style and brought to this city. The public are respec fully invited to call and examine my goods. ISAAC DAVIS,

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H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St.,

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Fish, &c., ered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles, sept27-d3m HOGSHIRE & HUNTER.

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500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by

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150 BOXES 5 Lumps

00 Boxes 10 Lump

75 Boxes 8 Lump;

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50 Boxes dark lbs;

500 Caddles % Ibs;

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The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to

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144 RUBIA MILLS 144

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Also to be shown, the new and elegant Florence four-

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Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall Indi-

300 BARRELS Strup and Molasses;

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A LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

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Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Fruit Cans; Nails; Belting Rope, and Building Hardware.

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